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To Reap a Good Return They Must Be Well Circulated.

We Must Have Some Assistance to do This.

liand in the Names of Eastern Friends to Whom You Wish a Paper Sent.

Every One Should Feel Enough Interest in the Matter to do This.

We present this week to our readers an edition of 12,000 copies, designed to inform eastern people seeking western locations about some of the reources of Saline county. The contributions are from leading citizens of our county, fully versed by experience and a long residence in the county on the different topics of which they write. They are not men given to exaggeration, but sensible, practical men, who take pride in telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. We are convinced

that if but half the truth is told, and published to the world, of the rich resources of our county, an lemnigration like a great inundation will roll in upon us. Saline county is emphatically a paradise for the poor man. it is here that the poor "homesteader" has gone on to the treeless and uncultivated prairie, and in a few abort years built up a handsome competence. It is here that the new-comer with moderate means, has grown rick, and the rich new-comer grown much richer. If this present edition can but tell of a tithe of the good things of this land, it will have

accomplished a grand mission. To distribute the edition as much as possible, it is desired that each and every citizen will hand into this office a list of names of their eastern friends, so that copies may be sent to them. The papers will be sent free of expense for postage for those who will take the trouble to give us the lists of

A FEW FACTS ON AGRICULTURE.

BY RON. A. P. COLLINS.

SOLOMON TOWNSHIP, Haline Co., Ks., Feb. 20, 1884, / Mesers. M. D. Sampson and Others, salina, Kansas:

GENTLEMEN: - In complying with your request to relate some of my experience in raising corn and wifeat in Kansas, I have this to say: I was brought up on a farm in Northern Ohio. 1 came to Kausas in the Spring of 1867, purchased and began the improvement and cultivation of the farm on which I still reside. My time has been largely occupied in raising corn and wheat I have given the various wheat looks well. This land has methods of cultivation much care and thought. My farming operations have been conducted in the valley of the Smoky Hill river.

CORN. Corn is often planted on the prairie sod as soon as it is broken, and when so planted is frequently remunerative. Such planting requires no cultivation. But lands in Kansas do not reach their prime for corn until the soil has been thoroughly tilled for three or four years, and to a depth of 6 or 8 inches. From this time on there are two methods of raising corn in use in Kansas; I am using both of them.

Plowing hand in spring 6 in. deep. \$1.50
Harrwing, as fast as plowed. 57
Seed Corn. 10
Planting. 10
Calityasing three times, the bale each 1.26
Feeking and cribbing 50 to (average
From at 4c per bushel. 2.0

tst. The old method :

Total: Giving us corn at a cost of \$0,105 per bushel. If sold at 30 cents per bushel, being at a profit of \$0.192 per bushel, or \$9,00 per acre.

2d method: By "listing," as it is The recent rapid development of called. For this method the land is the interests of stock raising in Cenfitted in the same manner that it is tral Kaneas is attributable to two before plowing in the first method. facts: First, the increased ability of Then an impliment called a "Lister" our farmers to introduce this valuable is used to plant and cover the corn. branch of business into their farm op-For benefit of readers who are not faerations, and thereby secure the demiliar with this impliment, I will sirable results which are the legitimate give a brief description. A Lister refruits of a careful system of mixed embles two ten-inch stubble plowsfarming, and second, the induceone right and the other left handments which chesp grazing lands sitplaced with landsides together, and unted contiguous to the gra in-producthus firmly secured and attached to one ing districts of the State, offer to capbeam and the landsides removed, with ital interested in the organization of a subsoil attachment extending one or stock ranches for the breeding of cattwo inches below and equally distant tle, sheep and horses. between the back ends of the shares, The giant syndicates of home and and with a corn drill attached to the foreign capital which find sea room beam so as to drop the corn just back for their mammoth operations in

S or 10 acres per day. When a field of boundaries. The increased sales of corn is planted in this way it resembles a piece of land ridged for

of the subsoiler. The corn is covered

by means of two iron scrapers attached

to the back end and inside of the mold-

boards. This impliment is drawn by

three horses and should plant about

Caltivating three times, soe each Hurking and cribbing at so per bu. for 50 bushels (average grop.) This method places the corn in our cribs for less than 5 cents per bushel, or at profit per acre of \$11.05; a fair and cattle, sheep and horse rauches, fairs should continue long, while milions of people in the East are rolling stones about on the hills for a living. perienced farmer will readily perceive what methods of disposing of his corn carrying conviction to the mind of a are open to him with a profit, when perience of stock men, that corn can perience of stock men, that corn can be fed to rattle and hogs, in Kansas, with beiter results than in any Eastern state, because of its dry and mild elimate. Our seasons are long; constitutions of convictions which the convergence of stock men, that corn can be fed to rattle and hogs, in Kansas, and seasons are long; constitution which the lower grades. The High School ded to extend her operations to the north, and Eastern to be favored by course includes Mathematics, Geometry and Algebra; of the Natural Philosophy, and the course of the course of the course of the seasons are long; constitutions which the course of the lower grades. The High School ded to extend her operations to the north, and Eastern of Language and Language and life and the course includes Mathematics, Geometry and Algebra; of the Natural Philosophy, and the lower grades. The High School ded to extend her operations to the course includes Mathematics, Geometry and Algebra; of the Natural Philosophy, and the lower grades. The High School ded to extend her operations to the course includes Mathematics, Geometry and Algebra; of the Natural Philosophy, and the course includes Mathematics, Geometric Research and the course includes Mathematics, Geometric Research and the course includes Mathematics, Geometric Research and the course of the course includes Mathematics, Geometric Research and the course of the course includes Mathematics, Geometric Research and the course of the course includes Mathematics, Geometric Research and the course of the course includes Mathematics, Geometric Research and the course includes Mathematics, Geometric Research and the course of the cour

tire cost of raising a bushel of com is pecially western staples, is not con-

less than the busking. The plan of tradicted. The assertion that the listing is now proving to be successful meat supply of this country will be

and popular. One man, with three controlled by forces west of the Miss-

horses, can raise 75 acres without as- issippi River in the near future is not

sistance. Corn is raised successively disputed by students of industrial on the same land in our river valleys facts, and if the farmers of to-day of

without apparent exhaustion of the the Eastern and Middle States can

I have raised some spring wheat,

but for the past ten years I have aban-

doned its cultivation as I find the

winter varieties much more remuner-

ative Methods of cultivation vary

somewhat. When we have the origi-

ual prairie sod, the first crop may be

Pare with sharp sed plow dusting the month of May, 75; inches deep ... \$2.00 per acre Last of August increw thoroughly, 40 First haif of September, Drill ... 40 After drilling harrow once ... 25 13 besinels seed at 80; per borden 1.50 Herresting and stanking ... 1.50 Threshing 20 boshels at 90 per to... 1.50

The value of 20 bushels, at 80 cents,

would be \$16.00, and after deducting

the cost (\$7.10,) we have a profit of

After the first crop has been re-

moved from the land, burn the stub-

ble if you can, then plow five inches

deep, barrow and seed as in first crop,

except that no harrowing should be

done after drilling. This crop should

be cut with a beader, leaving as much

straw on the land as possible, and as

soon as the crop is removed, set fire

to the stubble and burn it off clean.

This destroys all insects, weeds and

weed seed. Then follow immediately

with an ordinary two-horse corn cul-

tivator, holding the plow so as to cov-

Value of the crop-25 bush els at 80c

per bushel-would be \$20 per acre;

deducting the expenditure (\$5.60), we

have a net profit of \$14.40. This has

many times been realized on land that

could not be sold for \$14.60 per acce,

for the reason that we have more land

than capital. Crops raised after eith-

of the above methods do not always

realize the above net profits, although

they often far exceed them. It must

be admitted that even in Kanesa, with

a soll of unsurpassed fertility, it is

possible, through shiftlesaness and ig-

norance, to place the balance on the

wrong side of the ledger. Wheat

sown early in September may be pas-

tured with cattle or hogs from the

time the wheat begins to filler in the

fall until it begins to send up stalks

In the spring, except when the ground

as well as to the stock. Experience

has not yet determined how many

successive crops of wheat can be success

fully raised on the same piece of land

225 acres. The same land is in

raised a crop of wheat each year for

the last eight years. Wheat is often

cultivated on the same piece of land

without alternation with other crops.

This method would probably exhaust

our lands in time, but when is to us

an unknown period. The burning of

ashes very greatly promotes the

growth of wheat. In this, I think,

we have a hint as to the extraordina-

ry fertility of these lands. Before the

the valleys produced an enormous

growth of grass, sometimes enough to

coat of grass was usually burned each

dom of providence, for that agricultu-

ral paradise for man, which Kansas is

STOCK RAISING IN CENTRAL KANSAS.

BY HON. C. E. FAULENER.

Texas, California and the Territories,

have left the excellent graning lands

of Kanens for the use of those indi-

viduals and organizations whose plans

are confined within more moderate

railroad lands for ranch purposes

during the past season; fully demon-

strates the fact that investors are be-

ginning to appreciate more fully the

value of the opportunities which the

present affords in these cheap issues,

but which the near future will sweep

beyond reach. The oft argued theory

of adaptability of soil, burbage and

climate to the purpose of stock breed-

ers, which eastern friends have been

loath to accept without a liberal dis-

self interest, has finally materialized,

well equipped, and stocked with

choice enimals, are rapidly multiply-

ing throughout Central Kansas.

Nothing that has been written or

said to present the claims of this sec-

tion to those interested in stock grow-

railroad records of land rales, and the

ing could prove half so effective in see is to be

of the State Board of Agriculture, the lan born t

count for the coloring attributed to as ours where real estate is yet che

destined to become.

harvested 38 bushels for each of the good rustlers. The third method,

wheat now without plowing, and the Just described, is the plan in practical

straw on the land and retaining the country. The first or eastern plan,

make three tons hay per acre. This | ylaces remote from farming districts

enriching it and fitting it, in the wis- incident to the march of civilization

is muddy, with a profit to the wheat

er all the ashes

raised as follows:

look upon their well-kept meadows

and solace themselves with the com-

forting truth that "grass makes meat,"

they cannot fall to note in the trains

of stock which go thundering by their

doors from the West, an evidence of

the equally forcible truth, that,

"cheaper grass makes cheaper meat."

These convictions are etimulating in-

quries from those whose interests,

present or prospective, are related to

the business of stock raising, and

while it is not within the purpose of

this article to attempt to answer the

numerous interrogatories, which it

may provoke, enough may be said to

enable an investigator to determine

the line open which his inquiries

of those who are not familiar with the

of climate and soil in this wonderful

West, even language becomes so

elastic as to tax the energies of the

best philologists, it may be well to

state that the word "rauch" has been

extended so as to embrace within its

meaning, every farm or tract of land,

upon which exclusive stock operations

are conducted. A farmer may carry

on mixed husbandry upon a farm

comprising hundreds or even thous-

ands of acres, and number his animals

by the hundreds, and his farm re-

mains a farm ; but let him purchase a

tract and devote it entirely and ex-

clusively to the raising of stock, and

It at once assumes the title and dig-

The word "rustling" is descriptive

of that method of management,

whereby herds and flocks are left en-

tirely dependent for food and shelter

upon the resources of mature, and an

animal as to breed, is styled a good

'rustler," if when left to roam at its

own sweet will, it displays physical

ability to exemplify the first law of

nature So much by way of explan-

Stock raising in the United States

general methods. The first method

is "feeding," or that plan which in-

variably computes the expense of pre-

paring food and shelter as part of the

business of raising stock, and is un-

"rustling" or the "root hog or die"

which is a combination of the two

operation in Central Kansas. Shel-

ter and food is provided in most in-

stances, as a safeguard against severe

changes of weather, while in pleasant

winter weather, a good range or

rustling ground saves the food supply

Here then, are presented the three

methods of raising stock in this

Mississippi River, through high-

priced land, long winters, and corn

thereby reducing land investments to

is of necessity the most economical

one. The third plan leaves the op

erator free to use his own fancy as t

good society, schools and churches

furnish an even exchange for easters

surroundings, and where railroad fa-

cilities enable him to ship his pro

cattle to market as grass-fed stock, or

may combine the advantages of feed-

ing corn and raising hoge as circum

Within two handred miles of the

great Packing Houses and Steck

Yards of Kaussa City, lands for ranch

rying from three to six dollars per

acre. These lands are rapidly mail

ing away by annually increasing

now calls so loudly, will be gone for

Horace Greeley's advise should no

be set saids for the axclusive benefit

of young men, but the old boys with

footstope towards the setting son

dinn, from Kaness City sidne.

Kanena sent over 5,000,000 bushe of wheat to the Mills at Minneapoli

A large amount of timber is being out near the Saline River bridge mort. of tewn. We believe it to be the best accommy to destroy as little of our forest as can combistently be done. Our timber hells are combistantly de-

peeting in Harper, Kingman, Frat and Rice counties. The land here getting too high for the poorer on and the new beginness. They a therefore looking for a locality as goo

Mr. E. M. Cowgill, of the Sterling Gazefte, is authority for the statement that, Kanasis sorghius yields ffices pounds acore sagar per ton than related in Hilmons; and he also says that the calebrated factory in his town has been working up frosted cane and "produced as good results from it we from any other."

from it my from any other

The next great emigralisms is to be that of Virgin

deers in their eyes, should turn their

puposes may be secured at prices

stances may indicate.

nity of a ranch

shall be prosecuted. For the ber

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 6th, 1884.

BY J. W. DATLY, M. D.

city, through which flows the waters of the Smoky Hill River, would necemarialy be imperfect without at least a brief outline of the broad expanse of valleys with their matchless beauty and fertility that surround it, and to which it is directly tributary. Salina is the county seat of Saline county, is situated in and surrounded by a confluence of valleys that aggregate about 500,000 acres. While these valleys have from five to seven feet of black rich soft, are as fertile and prolific as the famous valley of the Nile, they are smooth, unbroken, rockless, rootiess and stumpless, affording no obstacles, whatever, to the implements of husbandry or the march of human pro

This immense aggregation of river ctoms, amounting to almost half the screnge of Saline county, making it the prince of valley counties in the Mate, form a matural and substantial tash of wealth and prosperity, as dunated near the center of this vast garden of golden, sunny, central Kansas, where the soil is of a character to wholly absorb the excessive waters of simmer, and prevent, absolutely, the formation of malaris breeding swamps and quagmires, has much to hope for as regards a long, prosperous and vigorous growth.

Salina has a population of about 4,500 and is not famous as were the frontier towns in days of yore, for murders, rows, etc., that made this country so prominent in history. Then the Texas cow-boys owned the cattle on a thousand hills, squandered their money in saloons and gambling hells, country find an opportunity to take and, away in the wee small hours of night, when old Morpheus was gettlag in his work, got up and " made Rome howl." On the contrary, peace, order, morality and prosperity are the raling elements of our city, and invocations sacend every Sunday from the alters of nine churches whose steeples point heavenward. The churches of Salina consist of one Presbyterian, one Disciple, two Baptist, two Methodist, one German Lutheran, one English Lutheran, one Swedish Mission, one Epis copal, one Swedish Lutheran and one Catholic

The city, as previously stated, lies in an immense valley. It is a type of all the valleys in this part of the State; is voluminous and vast, being suffic lently large to encompass the great city of London. It does not contain a have been These things should have great broad, smooth, fertile plain that per where experience has proven that the erected since the great change in weight in deciding as to location. If mits the city to be absolutely regular you come to Saline county, you may in its streets, alleys, blocks, etc. There rest assured that you will find pro- is a uniformity and smoothness about vision already made for educating the streets, adorned on either side with your children to any degree you may silver maples, cottonwoods or other

beautiful trees, forming in the summer time, long shady avenues, in viting the stranger or careworn business man to regale and delight himself, as the shadows lengthen, with a pleasure drive. As the carriage trundles along these shady avenues the stranger is inspired with the beautiful walks shades, flowers, shrubbery, fountains etc., that add to the taste and cheerful ness of happy homes on either side and realizes at once that Salins has wants ad libitum, and gives the much earned the reputation she now enjoys, of being the prettiest town in the

Trees grow so rapidly in this soil

that the whole valley could be trans-

formed into a vast forest with trees fifty or sixty feet high, in a decade of tie cottonwood switches, but little if any larger than my penholder better with help and care, than fowls cut from a tree and simply stuck five or six inches into the ground. These little sprigs have grown to be great trees and are now from 12 to 18 inches in diameter. Until 1871, Salina was Smoky Hill River. About this time Wm. R. Geis, a very enterprising gentlemen from Johnstown, Penn., on of our bankers, bought a farm of a fine residence in 1872 on the county road, now Iron Avenue, and divided fine dwellings were built Iron Avenue was extended a half mile eastward from the river and a row of silver

maples planted on each side. Almost

they have been from all other trees,

have obeyed the primitive law that

base. As we look along a row of these

trees, they esem as regular as comb-

straight. As we drive along the ave-

nue, each tree appears to be on dress

parade and doing its atmost to eclipse

Situated about a half mile from the

of the river, are the Saline County

Fair Grounds, or Uak Dais Park,

These grounds contain splendid afri-

cultural buildings and one of the fin-

smooth and level, is as near perfect

ing beauty of our suburbs, is the Fark

itself. This penineular Park, bounded

on three sides or more by the Smoky

central part of the city on the east side

the others.

State.

twelve years have gone by. Fine houses with broad lawas, ornamental nually in each county a Normal In- proved exceedingly well, and large shrubbery and other evidences of taste, stitute of not less than four weeks is numbers where reared. The wall elagance and affluence greet the stran held. This is supported by the state adapted climate of Kansas for positry ger as he whirls along this charming avenue. The silver maples with their umbrageous foliage, are ten inches in diameter and have sleek, smooth healthy bark, as if just taken from the nursery. Despite the rains, winds and buffets of time, these trees, issolated as

> As time went on better stock was introduced, and the now well to do farmer has also a flock of fowls equal Little the farmer thinks what a luxury he enjoys, when eating the early

spring chickens three or four times a week, compared with the expenses to obtain such a treat in the east. The interest taken to raise poultry on a The cheap lands, with the admirably silapled climate for the most successfound combined in Central Ranges est race courses in the State. It is a came per sere is less in the north than two-thirds of the county. A sandy Already large establishments are starts half mile track, and being absolutely ed, and for years in successful operation, and as all kinds of fowls have proved to do well here all are represented more or less. Colorado and its numerous mining camps, and New Mexico are the principal markets for poultry and aggs.

visited several portions of the county the past week, reports that the wheat

SALINA. A pen-picture of this beautiful little

facturing department.

300 barrels per day. It is a water mill, will do much more in the next four has been running eleven years, and will soon be re-built and converted into a complete roller mill with all the fine modern improvements and a capacity of 500 barrels per day. This company has just completed a water mill with the roller system throughbarrels, daily. This gives a capacity different kinds, and relation to plant of 1,050 harrels per day for the city of growth. Salina. At that rate, our mills will

mous wheat market.

RATEROADS sch of the Union Pacific will be completed. Judge O. P. Hamilton, are: Sandy Sandy Loom, Affuvial who has been working for many and Calcareous. road will shorten, greatly, our routs | reaching the underlying rock strata. the north, and give us cheap freight. When these roads are all completed, heavy crops offer great inducements | ed by the soil of no eastern state.

ly a railroad center. The busines of Salina is represented by two auction and commission houses, five dealers in agricultural two in books and stationery, four tivated. bakerles, three banks, one store exclusively clothing, four drug stores, two furniture stores, seven stores of general merchandise, ten groceries, six jewelry stores and four restaurants. The manufactories of the city are represented by three large flouring mills, a bed-spring and wire mattress factory, a carriage and wagon factory, a fourthree harness shops and two wagon. shops. There is one opera house, a court bouse, a jall and two good. school buildings. For thorough in-formation in reference to the public schools of Salins, the reacter is reffered to an article by Professor Fitzpatrick in this paper. The press is repeasanted by the Beruid, the Saline County Jour-

THE MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR.

EDITOR JOURNAL :- Received your favor in reference to sorghum sugar teeth and almost as smooth and growing and sugar planting.

The attention of augus planters is now turned to Kansse. Its chesp iand, easily cultivated, its long sum-mer season, its favorable granding. The impression has prevailed with people engage in came culture induce sugar expects to prefer Kansas to other fruit trees. The impression has no or states. Sorghum contains nearly foundation in fact, and quite the con-as much sugar as tropical came. The trury is the actual truth in the matter. substances which prevented orgetal-lising can be removed. The yield of to the growth of fruit-brees exhibs over in the south, but the cost of a ton of loom, having thorough dramage, and a Kansas cane is less than the cost of a freedron ton of Louisana cane. The cost of sell of the typical orchard, confining machinery and apparatus for manch apples, peaches, peach, cherries and factoring is the same. As Kartest plains can be found on almost every Park is a delightful one but the grown- facturing is the same. As Karine one requires less time to mature, the grinding season is as long in Kanene as in Louisuna. Our fail sessons are taining as it does an abunda Hill River, contains a magnificent pleasant and the roads good. In the Hime, is especially suited to apples and Bill River, contains a magniferent south frequent rains during grinding natural grove of trees consisting of south frequent rains during grinding natural grove and simple, season, and fineds and broken levels box elder, ush, etc. Through this at any season effect the engar cusp. grove of matchies beauty and ele-

a lover's pace through the shady labyrinths of this grove ! If I were young lack of experience and capital. This again and in love with one of Salina's is true of any new industry, in any many angels, I would insist on con- line of manufacture. Both are necesducting the happy campaign beneath the umbrageous foliage of Oak Dale It is likely the processes will be sim-

The Salina Mill and Elevator were for that. established by F. Goodnow & Co., in A large acreage will be planted in 1878, with a capacity of 200 barrels per | cane in this county for forage, next day. In 1880, they increased their spring. Cans affords a surer, and easimanufacturing capacity to 300 barrels | er, and more abundant supply of forper day. In 1883 they changed the age or food for stock than any other Mill Company into a stock company, forage plant known here. There is with \$100,000 paid up capital, re-mod- now a greater demand for cane seed eled and changed the mill over to the than ever before. There are few roller process, and increased their ca- farmers who will not plant cane. pacity to 600 barrels per day, being the Those who have planted cane will argest mill west of St. Louis and Min- plant more, and it is likely the area neapolis. They own and operate three planted in cane next year will equal elevators at Salina, one each at Mea- all previous seasons put together tor, Assaria, Bridgeport and Linds- This will assist the angar business borg, having a total storage capacity for where there is an ample supply of of \$150,000 in wheat. They have in cane, a factory is likely to have an their employ 30 men, and their bust- smple supply of the raw material. ness will aggregate a million dollars per and a large output of product. year. They run their mills constant- A new industry does not move in ly day and night, and their flour is in smooth and easy grooves like with and

not demand that they are belied on | well established lines of deminesorders from 20 to 30 cars. Mr. S. Shel- The accidents of the seasons, and or labarger, a large mill-owner of Deca- dinary mishaps, errors caused by intur, Illinois, is President, F. Goodnow, experience, losses caused by lack of secretary and treasurer, and S. A. pasources and incomplete apparatus, Mapes, superintendent of the manu- all are felt more seriously at first than afterwards. And yet the dame augur The lower mill of C. R. Underwood business has made rapid progress in & Co. has a manufacturing capacity of this state in its first four years, and

a part of Florida are spar lands. This country produces but a small per cent of the sugar it consumes.

Sorghum can be grown wherever

The sugar business in Kansas is but four years old but it now has consid-

erable headway and will have more It took fifteen years to put augar making in Louisiana on a paying basis.

It required fifty years to develops the beet sugar industry. It took many years to perfect the corn sugar bust-

ness. In less time Kansas will sup-

ply her home market, and export ngar to less enterprising states.

The drawbacks to the business are

plified and the cost of the apparatus

lessened soon, for many are working

Bayaria, Kansas. THE SOILS OF BALINE COUNTY. BY WARREN KNAUS.

In briefly discussing the soils of Saline county, I shall do so with parout. It has a capacity of about 250 ticular reference to their formation,

The soil consists of more or less grind 1,500,000 bushels of wheat per finely divided materials, formed by rear. When Underwood & Co. re- the degradation or withering of the build their old mill, it will, in counce- surface rocks, combined with a small tion with the other mills in the coun- but constantly increasing per cent of ty, increase the manufacturing capac- organic matter derived from the decay ty to over 1,500 barrels per day. To of animal and vegitable substances. make the immense amount of flour When soil is thus formed it either rethat these mills will grand out in one mains in place, or is carried by the year, will require 2,200,000 bushels of running water of streams and rivers. and deposited along their borders, Saline county is the banner wheat forming a rich deposit of the most ferounty in the State, as regards an av- tile material, usually many feet in rage yield per acre, and Salina is the depth. This transported soil is called best milling point in the State. As altuvium. The valleys of the Smoky the milling enterprise is rapidly in- Hill and Saline rivers, and their tribcreasing, Salina is fast becoming a fa- utaries in Saline county consist almost entirely of this rich altuvial soil. Ou the high prairies of the county the The Topeka, Salina & Western, now | soil partakes to a greater or less extent under construction, will be completed of the nature of the underlying rocks, to Salins by September next. A being sandy in the western half of the of the Smoky Hill river. The differ county as soon as the T. S. & W. is ent kinds of soils then of the county

months in the interest of the Salina, The bottom lands, comprising thir-Lincoln & Fremont road, and has sur- ty per cent, of the entire area of the veyed that line to this place, informs county, are noted for their fertility me that their arrangements will soon and depth, extending from a few feet be completed to build the road. This to more than fifty feet in depth before

to Chicago and the lumber regions in | The essentials to plant growth exist in these alluvial bottoms to a greater degree than in any other soil. They Salina will have five or air railroads bave a sufficient admixture of sand to and will be, consequently, the most prevent what we call a heavy soil, and important railroad point in the State. at the same time an abundance of or Her situation in a vast region of val- gamic matter, and an ability to take levs where roads are easily built and up and retain moisture that is possess-

to railroad capital, makes her natural- While the soils of the western part of the county, outside of the bottoms, is more sandy and contains less vegetable mould, there is but a small fraction of tillable land but what will implements, three in boots and shoes, yield rich returns when properly cul-

A characteristic of these issues is the rapidity with which vegetation is pushed forward in the early spring. being from a week to ten days earlier hotels, four hardware stores, three than the alluvial or calcareous soil. The soll of the eastern part of the county is noted for its Setility and adaptability to the growth of wheat, corn and oats. For grains of all kinds the valleys of the Smoky Hill and Sadry and agricultural implement works. Iline rivers and their tributaries, canand two eight factories. There are not be surpassed by any similar valsix grain elevators in town, four leys in the state. They yield the same lumber yards, two marble works, five enormous crops year after year, and blacksmith shops, five livery stables, show no signs of exhaustion. Their continued fertility under constant cropping is indeed one of their most striking and valuable features, and is a constant songre of wonder to eastern

The fertility of this alturtal soft is so great, that with ordinary cultivation felds of wheat of from 25 to 35 hughels per acre, of corn from 40 to 80 busbels, and outs from 30 to 60 bushels, is no uncommon return. Vegetables of all kinds grow to perfection in both

size and quality. The sandy lands of the upland brairies are peculiarly adapted to the Kansas last season made more cane growth of small grains, as whice; onto, sugar than any other northern state miller and cane, and requires even less New factories are planued and more cultivation than the bottom fands machinery will be added to those at. The grain is the very best quality, ready built. Sugar manufacture is and the warm solls are the very first making rapid progress in this state. fo vitality vegetation in the early Kanesa is not in the habit of being spring. Over the whole county the last in the procession of states. It is soil supports a growth of prairie grass, going rapidly to the front ranks in effording pasture for live stock; and stock raising, grain producing, fruit crops of hay for winter use Land that is unfit for cultivation will affords grass sufficient for summer pas turage for large herets of cattle and

season and the facility with which its | many that the soil of faline county is not adapted to the growth of fruit and foundation in fact, and quite the conquarter section in the county. The

Salina High School Building.

THE BUBJECT OF EDUCATION. BY PROP. T. D. FITTPATRICK.

To the emigrant with a family, there are many things of as much interest as soil, climate, markets, etc. The society in which his family is to grow up, and the influences that will aurround them weigh heavily in the halance. Whether his children shall grow up without school advantages. and surrounded by rude and uncultivated boors, or shall have the opportunity of securing a good education, with the society that invariably accompanies such advantages, often decides his choice between two localities equally alluring. Kansas s conducted in accordance with three has always been noted for her good schools and is justly proud of them. Almost before the first settlers had saving effected by avioding all ex- character of such buildings, it is likepenseon account of food and shelter. ly that no state can excel Kansas in without plowing. In my own crop is greater than the losses which in-

in 1883, I had 75 acres in wheat 3d evitably occur in extreme seasons. It crop since plewing, from which I that the finer grades of cattle are not the most prominent and sightly oblands, and from some minor sources, those of the school districts of the increased by the fines, penalties, etc., in the county, and so apportioned to

involves for the operator east of the the different districts. and hay at high figures, the maximum settlement of the county the lands in expense. The second method, thoroughly organized with capital sufficient to control vast ranges in year; the sales going into the soil, a minimum, and avoiding the taxes grades of stock, locates him within easy access of thriving cities where

for men, and \$35 for women. ducts on a favorable market with a few hours notice. He may run his sales, and soon the opportunity which

> This is a great advance upon the blan of many eastern as A feel the fowls employed, 800 pupils are enrolled. and the average attendance is about 95 per cent of en rollment. There are in Salina over 1,200 of school age.

old state for a long time raised high-old state for a long time raised high-toned people to occupy the front seats itset graded systems, giving instruc-tion in reading, writing, spelling, only about fifty years under a Virgin-only about fifty years under a Virgin-only about fifty years under a Virgin-only about fifty years under a verien in composition and U.S. History, in composition and U.S. History, in ferniture is about \$45,000. The course state, because of its dry and mild of Central Kansas, have brought into collimate. Our seasons are long; consequently we have no trouble with seff corn. One noticeable feature in the above table of cost is that the any content of the Natural Philosophy, the above table of cost is that the any content of the Natural Philosophy, and are stated as the property of the Natural Philosophy, and the property of the Natural Philosophy, and

Literature and Latin, including the works of Owser, Sallust and Closro. In fact quite a complete educa tion may be obtained in this school. Graduates from the High School are received into the State University without examination. Each year from 50 to 60 from the adjoining

advanced work. A Normal University called the Salina Normal University, has been incorporated. Over \$30,000 have been subscribed to its capital stock and plans for a fine building have been adopted. This will be erected during the coming summer. It is expected that the school will begin in Septem ber, 1884. The President is Professor Alexander Hopkins, late of the Normal School at Danville, Ill., formerly State Sup't. of Public Instruction for

POULTRY MATTERS.

BY GEO. KRUEGER. Among the various systems adopted by which poultry can be successfully raised, the one that gives fowls a free and unlimited range, is the best, without question, and the most profitable, as it affords the fowls the greatest chances to provide for their various needed exercise. When fowls are kept in confinement, they may be supplied with all they need, but the right proportions are difficult to estimate, ealdes involving a great deal of extra labor, and the least neglect may be fatal to their well being. They will years. Fourteen years ago I saw litvariety of food so essential, and do far

confined. Powls on farms are generally kept on the system of free exercise, and although considered by a great many as a necessary evil, are nevertheless the situated wholly on the west side of the considering money invested, and cost

Poultry has been a very important factor to the most settlers on new acres adjacent to the city on the east ished the necessary means to carry on dustrious housewife undertook to raise

With the pure dry sir, the quick drainage of the ground after rains, the comparatively short winters, and numerous sunny days, especially in wininstitute of a few days, which is the fer time, very tittle sufficed to pro-

> Cochins and Brahmas, the favorite Pfymouth Rocks, and the active Logborn are to be seen everywhere.

built homes for themselves, a build- the state of Indiana, and a recognized ing of some kind was secured for a power in education. He will be asnecessary outlay in conducting the school. With the growth of the sisted by an efficient corps of Professtate these primitive houses have sors. For further information in realterable in the Middle and Eastern given place to commodious, well ar gard to this subject we rafer the States. The second method is ranged, and well furnished school reader to the article in another colhouses. The latest plans were umn entitled "The College," by Dr. policy described above, and is only adopted, and the most modern furni- Daily, and also to their prospectus, bill, knoll or terrace a yard high unadapted to those localities where win-

their average excellence. In almost every village and city, crop since plowing, and 150 acres 2nd is perhaps unnecessary to remark the graded public school building is ject. A permanent state school fund is provided by the sale of school and is invested in bonds-generally state. The interest of this fund is apportioned among the counties of the state according to school population, which includes all persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years. This is

> Each school district is required to maintain school at least 3 months in the year, and most of them do much better than this-averaging for 1883 about 6 months in each district for the whole state. In this work Saline at liberty, select for themselves the county is doing her full share. There are in the county about 85 districts organized for school purposes. About 80 of these have school houses worth over \$100,000 or an average of about \$1,200 a piece. To conduct these schools, teachers were employed at

an average salary of \$37.50 best paying stock the farm possesses. The school population of the county of care and feed. is about 5,500, of whom about 4,500 are enrolled in the schools. The average length of school term in the lands. Was it not poultry that furn- side of the river. Mr. Geis built county is 7 months each year, being more than the average for the state. the homestead, when the breaking of To support these schools requires an the sod, and the preliminary work to a portion of his farm up into town lots outlay of over \$50,000 annually. The open the farms was being done? Be- with suitable streets and alleys. co unty receives from state fund about fore the first grop could be marketed, About this time a number of other \$5,000 annually. The teachers em- required constant expense. The inployed in these schools are required to be examined at a public examina- poultry, for the sustenance of the tion, and the standing required in household, and done it successfully. each branch is fixed by law. This in- The fresh, untamed soil, with numersures a good corps of teachers. An- ous insects in the prairie, har first trial

and equipped with experimental in- coming greatly to her assistance. structors who drill the teachers of the county upon methods of instruc-

course of study is prepared by the State Board of Education, and furnished to these institutes. Each year Saline county enrolls nearly 100 to his advancement. The stately teachers in the Normal, and the resulfs can not be measured. While the sumstry schools furnish a common chaol education, some may inquire as to higher education in the county. At Salins; the county seat, are graded schools and an excellent High School. The public schools of Salina have a good reputation throughout the state. purposes, one a three story building of eight school rooms and four recltation rooms, and the other a four room ful system of fowl raising can be building. At present 13 teachers are

The value of school buildings and